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STATE PLANT BOARD

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SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT
QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

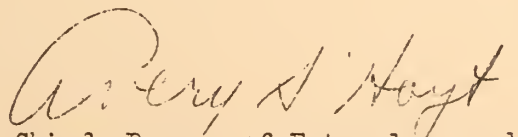
SOUTH CAROLINA

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of South Carolina and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for South Carolina gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants, as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock or plant-quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Entomologist, State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson, South Carolina.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.


Chief, Bureau of Entomology and
Plant Quarantine



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SOUTH CAROLINA

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements
(Nursery Regulations, approved Dec. 1, 1942)

Definition of Nursery Stock.--Fruit, nut, shade, and ornamental trees and shrubs; vines, bulbs, roots, tubers, and all other plants and parts of plants for propagation purposes.

General Shipping Requirements.--Nurserymen wishing to move nursery stock into South Carolina must file a valid inspection certificate, signed by the responsible inspection official of the State of origin, with the South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission. Dealers should file an affidavit giving the names of nurseries from which they expect to buy nursery stock to ship into the State and have each such firm file with the Commission a duplicate nursery-inspection certificate of the State in which it is located. All shipments of nursery stock moving into South Carolina must be accompanied by a valid inspection certificate of the State of origin. Nurserymen in States requiring permit tags, invoices, or fees from South Carolina nurserymen must meet like requirements in shipping nursery stock into South Carolina.

The South Carolina State Entomologist issues weekly lists of violators of South Carolina requirements during the shipping season and at longer intervals during the remainder of the year so that purchasers may be informed as to firms that fail to comply with the law.

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Summary of Plant Quarantines and Regulations

Camellia Flower Blight

(Quarantine, revised effective Nov. 7, 1949)

Prohibited products.--Balled and potted camellia plants; cut camellia flowers.

Conditions of movement of regulated products.--Balled or potted camellia plants with soil attached, cut camellia flowers, or plants with flower buds showing any traces of color are prohibited from moving into South Carolina from the regulated areas.

Bare-rooted camellia plants with flower buds showing no trace of color will be allowed to move into South Carolina from the regulated areas under proper certificate from the State of origin.

Regulated areas

California - Entire State

Georgia - 3629 Tuxedo Road, Tuxedo Park Community, Atlanta

Citrus

(Nursery Regulations, approved Dec. 1, 1942)

The movement of citrus fruit stock into South Carolina is prohibited except by special permit.

South Carolina plant
quarantines

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European Corn Borer
(Regulation 1 CB, revised Oct. 31, 1940)

Corn, broomcorn, etc.--Cornstalks, ears, cobs, or other parts or debris of plants of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, or Sudan grass (except clean, shelled seed) may not be moved into South Carolina from the quarantined territory unless (1) manufactured or processed in such manner as to eliminate risk of carrying the borer, or (2) accompanied by a State or Federal inspection certificate of freedom from the borer.

Floral and vegetable plants, etc.--Celery, bean in the pod, beets with stems, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, cosmos, hollyhock, and zinnia, and cut flowers or entire plants of dahlia and gladiolus (except roots or corms without stems), which have been grown or stored in the quarantined territory, may not be moved into South Carolina unless each container has attached a State or Federal inspection certificate showing freedom from the borer.

Quarantined territory

Connecticut	Massachusetts	New York	Vermont
Indiana	Michigan	Ohio	Virginia
Maine	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	West Virginia
Maryland	New Jersey	Rhode Island	Wisconsin

Or any other State in which the borer may be found.

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Phony Peach Disease
(Quarantine Order No. 1, revised Feb. 24, 1949)

Regulated products.--Peach and nectarine roots, or peach and nectarine trees with roots, or any kind of trees grafted on peach or nectarine roots.

Conditions governing shipment.--Transportation of the regulated products from the regulated areas into, within, or from South Carolina is permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a valid nursery-inspection certificate or permit of the State of origin.

Requirements for certification.--Certificates or permits will be issued only on condition that the nursery and its environs within a mile have been inspected and all phony-diseased trees removed prior to June 30 preceding the shipment; provided, that the presence of the disease in any block of the nursery, or adjacent thereto, planted to the regulated trees, shall disqualify for certification all stock in the block or blocks other than rootstock from seed planted the previous winter.

Regulated areas

Alabama:	Entire State
Florida:	Entire State
Georgia:	Entire State
Arkansas:	Counties of Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Columbia, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Drew, Hempstead, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Miller, Monroe, Nevada, Phillips, Pike, Saint Francis, Sevier, Union, Woodruff
Louisiana:	Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson, Lincoln, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Red River, Union, Webster
Mississippi:	Entire State <u>except</u> counties of Benton, Bolivar, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, De Soto, Grenada, Humphreys, Issaquena, Itawamba, Kemper, Leflore, Madison, Marshall, Montgomery, Neshoba, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Winston, Yalobusha
Missouri:	County of Dunklin
South Carolina:	Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Greenville, Laurens, Saluda, Spartanburg
Tennessee:	Counties of Lauderdale and Shelby
Texas:	Counties of Bexar, Camp, Cherokee, Erath, Harrison, Kerr, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Nacogdoches, Panola, San Augustine, Smith, Tarrant, Titus, Upshur

Seed Potatoes
(Regulation 16Q, revised Jan. 9, 1939)

Certified seed potatoes may not be moved into South Carolina unless there is attached to each container a valid certification tag of the State of origin and unless the containers, if sacks, are closed by a lead seal or mechanical sealer.

Certified seed-potato tags will be recognized only when issued by the authorized agency of the State or Territory of origin and upon determination that (1) the source of the foundation stock has been approved by the certifying official, (2) the stock so certified was inspected at least twice while growing and again at time of shipment and found within the tolerances allowed for potato insect pests and plant diseases as specified in the regulation, (3) identity of such certified seed potatoes was maintained during storage and shipment, and (4) tags show certification that the foregoing requirements have been met.

All other seed potatoes entering South Carolina must have a tag prominently attached to the containers stating that the potatoes are non-certified, and no statement on the tag shall imply that the potatoes are of superior quality, certified, or registered.

Sweetpotato Weevil
(Quarantine, revised Mar. 22, 1950)

Restricted products.--Sweetpotato roots or tubers, plants, vines, or parts thereof; vines or roots of all plants belonging to the genus Ipomoea; or such other plants as may be found to be hosts of the weevil.

Conditions governing movement.--Restricted products may not be moved from any regulated area through, into, within, or from South Carolina unless each container has attached a valid inspection certificate affirming that (1) such material is apparently weevil-free and (2) was produced, packed, and handled in such manner and under such conditions as to eliminate risk of spread of the weevil.

Conditions governing issuance of certificates.--(1) No certificate shall be issued for the movement of restricted products from the regulated area in South Carolina into any State which prohibits such movement.

(2) Sweetpotatoes from the regulated areas will be admitted into South Carolina only when accompanied by State-of-origin certification that such sweetpotatoes were fumigated with methyl bromide; and the shipper must notify the South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission at time of shipment of fumigated sweetpotatoes, giving consignee, destination, size, and date of shipment.

Regulated areas

Alabama:	Counties of Baldwin and Mobile
Florida:	Entire State <u>except</u> the counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Madison, Wakulla, Walton, Washington
Georgia:	Counties of Bacon, Ben Hill, Charlton, Coffee, Colquitt, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lanier, Lee, Lowndes, Mitchell, Pierce, Seminole, Thomas
Louisiana:	Parishes of Grant, Natchitoches, and Sabine, and all parishes south of and including Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington
Mississippi:	Counties of Forrest, George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Marion, Pearl River, Walthall
South Carolina:	Parts of the counties of Berkeley and Charleston

Sweetpotato Weevil (Cont.)

Regulated areas (Cont.)

Texas: Counties of Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Cherokee, Colorado, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crane, Crockett, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Irion, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Leo, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milan, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Parmer, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Refugio, Roberts, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Shelby, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala

The foregoing summary was checked and approved on July 20, 1949, by J. A. Berly, then Entomologist. The revised camellia flower blight and sweetpotato weevil quarantines were summarized thereafter.

APPENDIX

Requirements for Mailing Plants and Plant Products

Under the postal laws and regulations, nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, including strawberry plants (except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a State inspection certificate to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Parcels containing such nursery stock must be plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 595.) Inspection and certification must be done by a plant quarantine official of the State of origin. An individual mailing of such plants or plant products, if from uninspected premises, will also be accepted upon examination and certification by a State plant quarantine official. The address of the South Carolina plant quarantine official is given in the preceding summary.

Terminal Inspection of Mail Shipments of Plants and Plant Products (Act Mar. 4, 1915, as amended June 4, 1936; Postal Laws and Regulations 1940, sec. 596)

Establishment of Terminal Inspection.--Any State desiring to operate under the provisions of the terminal inspection law so as to regulate the movement of mail shipments of plants and plant products into (or within) the State may, after having provided therefor at State expense and having designated one or more places where inspection will be maintained, arrange to have such mail shipments turned over to State plant quarantine inspectors for examination at designated inspection points. Application will be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by submitting a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, which are to be examined. The list, when approved in whole or in part, will be transmitted to the Postmaster General whereupon postmasters will be informed and instructed.

Anyone mailing a parcel containing any plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining terminal inspection thereof is required, under the law, to have the parcel plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of the contents. Materials shipped under Federal quarantine certificates issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be exempted from terminal inspection at the option of the receiving State.

Under the provisions of the 1936 amendment to the law, any State may arrange through Federal channels, after approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as indicated above, to regulate or prohibit the movement into

(or within) the State of mail shipments of designated plants and plant products the movement of which would constitute a violation of State plant quarantine laws or regulations.

Terminal Inspection Procedure.--Upon arrival in any State maintaining terminal inspection, plants or plant products named on the approved list will be forwarded by the postmaster at destination to the nearest inspection point. If the plants or plant products are found, upon inspection, to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, or if disinfested when they are found infested, such plants or plant products will then be forwarded by the postmaster at the point of inspection to the addressee upon payment of postage.

If plants or plant products, upon inspection, are found to be infested with injurious pests and cannot be satisfactorily disinfested, or are in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, the postmaster upon notification by the State inspector will inform the sender that the parcel will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense. In default of such request the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

Terminal inspection of plants and plant products is now maintained by Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. Plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection and places where terminal-inspection service is maintained are listed at the end of the summary of the general nursery-stock shipping requirements for each of the above-mentioned States, District, and Territories.

Procedure for Paying Forwarding Postage.--Methods of paying forwarding postage are provided to expedite the handling of parcels subject to terminal inspection, as follows: (1) The addressee may have the parcels addressed to himself in care of the State inspector at a designated terminal-inspection point in the State of destination and provide the inspector with postage for forwarding the inspected plants; or (2) the addressee may arrange with the sender to place on the parcels a pledge reading, "Forwarding postage guaranteed," whereupon the additional postage for forwarding will be collected from the addressee.

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